

THE COTTON TRADE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

*A statement respecting the tariff duties and custom-house regulations applicable to American cotton, &c.*

JUNE 10, 1856.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE COTTON TRADE.

*Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a statement respecting the tariff duties and custom-house regulations applicable to American cotton in the principal commercial countries; and tabular comparative statements relative to the import and export of cotton, and the quantities and values of cotton manufactures and yarns, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 12, 1856.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, May 30, 1856.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant, "that the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to this House, in tabular form, such information as may be in possession of the Department of State respecting the tariff duties and custom-house regulations applicable to American cotton in the principal commercial countries; also, tabular comparative statements showing, 1st. The quantities of cotton exported from the United States to the principal commercial countries, respectively, and the aggregate amount of duties derived therefrom; 2d. The quantities of cotton imported into Great Britain, France, and Spain, respectively, and the countries whence imported; 3d. The quantities exported by Great Britain to all countries, respectively; and 4th. The quantities and values of cotton manufactures and yarns exported from Great Britain and the United States, respectively, to all countries; each of these statements embracing a period of five years, from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive, or for so much of said period as authentic data are attainable; together with such other general information respecting the cotton trade of the United States as may be deemed per-

tinent to the purport of this resolution," I have the honor to transmit the accompanying papers.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr.,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

STATISTICAL OFFICE, May 28, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, an answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant, requesting certain information on the subject of the cotton trade, with the preparation of which I was charged. The subject has been treated in detail in the report on the commercial relations of the United States with all foreign nations, recently transmitted from this office, and now in course of printing.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
EDMUND FLAGG, *Superintendent.*

Hon. W. L. MARCY,

*Secretary of State.*

# I.

*Statement respecting the tariff duties and custom-house regulations applicable to American cotton in the principal commercial countries.*

Countries.	Quantities.	Rates of duty.
Great Britain .....	.....	Free.
France .....	220 pounds.....	In national vessels, \$3 72; in foreign vessels, \$6 48.*
Spain .....	101 pounds.....	In national vessels, 79½ cents; in foreign vessels, \$1 85.
Russia .....	36 pounds.....	18¼ cents.
Bremen.....	Ad valorem .....	¾ of 1 per cent.
Sardinia.....	.....	Free.
Belgium.....	.....	Free.
Austria.....	.....	Free.
Sweden and Norway.....	.....	In Sweden, free; in Norway, nearly ½ cent per pound.
Mexico .....	101 pounds.....	\$1 50.
Hamburg .....	Ad valorem .....	½ of 1 per cent.
Holland .....	.....	Free.
Two Sicilies .....	192.050 pounds.	\$8.
British North American possessions.....	.....	Free.
Denmark .....	.....	Free.
Portugal.....	101 pounds.....	2 1-5 cents.
Tuscany.....	.....	Free.
Papal States .....	74.86 pounds...	10 cents.
Cuba .....	101 pounds.....	In national vessels, 19½; in foreign vessels, 27½ per cent. on a valuation of \$5.

\* By the treaty of 1822 United States vessels are equalized with French vessels in the direct importation into France of articles the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States.

*Tabular comparative statement showing the quantities of cotton exported from the United States to the principal commercial countries, respectively, and the annual average amounts thereof; and the annual average amounts of duties derived therefrom, for a period of five years, from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive.\**

Countries to which exported.	Pounds of cotton exported from the United States in the years—					Annual average am'ts of cotton.	Annual average amounts of duties paid.†
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.		
Great Britain .....	670,645,122	752,573,780	768,596,498	696,247,047	673,498,259	712,312,141	Free.
France .....	139,164,571	186,214,270	189,226,913	144,428,360	210,113,809	173,829,584	\$2,939,300 25
Spain .....	34,272,625	29,301,928	36,851,042	35,024,074	33,071,795	33,704,292	265,296 06
Hanse Towns .....	16,716,571	22,138,228	22,671,782	37,719,922	30,809,991	26,011,298	‡25,795 00
Belgium .....	16,335 018	27,157,890	15,494,442	13,980,460	12,219,553	17,037,472	Free.
Austria .....	17,309,154	23,948,434	17,968,642	14,961,144	9,761,465	16,789,767	Free.
Sardinia and Italy .....	10,320,406	17,934,268	17,487,984	12,725,830	16,087,064	14,911,110	Different rates.
Russia .....	10,098,448	10,475,168	21,286,563	2,914,954	448,897	9,044,806	47,018 36
Mexico .....	845,960	6,700,091	7,463,851	12,146,080	7,527,079	6,936,612	\$103,018 99
Holland .....	5,508,670	10,259,042	7,038,994	6,048,165	4,941,414	6,759,257	Free.
Sweden and Norway .....	5,160,974	5,939,025	6,099,517	9,212,710	8,428,437	6,968,132	Different rates.
British N. A. possessions ...	23,525	16,582	12,295	72,790	883,204	201,679	Free.
Denmark .....		37,042	435,169	32,983	209,186	142,876	Free.
Cuba .....	113,572	294,852	196,392	250,633	9,620	173,014	2,355 42
Portugal .....		98,235	87,691	121,059	144,006	90,198	19 64
Elsewhere .....	722,473	141,803	652,395	1,946,895	270,822	746,918	.....
To all countries .....	927,237,089	1,093,230,639	1,111,570,370	987,833,106	1,008,424,601	1,025,659,156	.....

\* The data for this statement are derived from the United States treasury reports, in which the commercial year closes June 30. The year in British and French official documents corresponds with that of the calendar: hence one cause of apparent discrepancies in figures, for nominally, the same years.

† The amounts of duties paid are calculated on the customs rates given in the preceding statement, (I.) although those rates, during the five years designated, have, in some instances, undergone changes. Belgium, for example, did not admit cotton free until the passage of the law of April 12, 1854.

‡ The amount is calculated on the medium of the ad valorem duty of Bremen and Hamburg, on an assumed valuation of 17 cents per pound.

§ The amount is calculated on the rates of the existing tariff of January 31, 1856, prior to which cotton was either prohibited or subjected to a duty equivalent to prohibition.

|| United States treasury reports do not give quantities to Norway distinct from those to Sweden. In the latter, cotton is free; in the former, the duty is nearly half a cent per pound.

## III.

*Tabular comparative statement showing the quantities of cotton imported into Great Britain, and the countries whence imported, for a period of five years, from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive.\**

Years.	Pounds of cotton imported into Great Britain from—						
	United States.	Brazil.	Egypt.†	East Indies.†	W. Indies.†	Elsewhere.	All countries.
1851.....	596,633,962	19,339,104	16,950,525	122,626,976	446,529	1,377,653	757,379,749
1852.....	765,630,544	26,506,144	48,058,640	84,922,432	703,696	3,960,992	929,732,448
1853.....	658,451,796	24,190,628	28,353,574	181,848,169	344,060	2,078,562	895,266,739
1854.....	722,151,860	19,703,600	23,533,120	119,829,152	205,072	2,090,800	837,333,104
‡1855.....	564,773,440	20,240,525	26,291,216	102,833,024	No data.	7,779,632	721,917,849
Aggregate ...	3,307,646,102	109,980,004	143,007,075	612,059,744	1,699,357	17,287,639	4,191,679,921
Average.....	661,529,220	21,996,000	28,601,415	122,411,928	‡424,839	3,457,527	833,335,394

\* Made up from British official authorities. The commercial year in England begins January 1; in the United States, July 1; hence seeming discrepancies in figures for apparently the same periods of time.

† Egypt includes Turkey, Syria, and the Mediterranean generally; the East Indies include British India generally; the West Indies, the West India islands belonging to Great Britain, and British Guiana.

‡ Ten months, in part, from January 6 to October 31.

§ Four years.

## IV.

*Tabular comparative statement showing the quantities of cotton imported into France, and the countries whence imported, for a period of five years, from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive.\**

Years.	Pounds of cotton imported into France from—			
	United States.	Elsewhere.	All countries.	Value.
1851.....	127,418,053	19,083,961	146,402,014	\$21,204,000
1852.....	171,235,021	†17,042,078	188,917,099	27,528,000
1853.....	178,608,904	19,537,722	198,146,626	28,830,000
1854.....	174,929,557	15,319,242	190,248,799	27,900,000
‡1855.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate .....	652,191,535	71,383,003	723,574,538	105,462,000
Average.....	163,047,884	17,845,751	180,893,635	26,365,500

\* Compiled from "Tableau Général du Commerce de la France."

† Of which amount 11,973,427 pounds were from Egypt and Turkey and 930,516 pounds from Brazil.

‡ No data.



## V.

*Tabular comparative statement showing the quantities of cotton imported into Spain, and the countries whence imported, for a period of five years, from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive.*

The statistical office has no official Spanish data from which to make up the statement required.

The quantities of cotton exported from the United States to Spain, according to United States Treasury reports, the years specified, were as follows :

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1851 - - -	34,272,625	1854 - - -	35,024,074
1852 - - -	29,301,928	1855 - - -	33,071,795
1853 - - -	36,851,042	Average, (5 years)	33,704,292

From Cuba, the same years, according to "Balanzas Generales" of that island, the quantities exported to Spain were as follows :

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1851 - - -	13,415	1854 - - -	1,489
1852 - - -	300,225	1855 - - -	No data.
1853 - - -	138,625	Average, (4 years)	113,438

From Porto Rico, according to official Balanzas of that island, as follows :

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1851 - - -	315,083	1854 - - -	No data.
1852 - - -	141,807	1855 - - -	No data.
1853 - - -	245,552	Average, (3 years)	234,147

From Brazil, according to the "*Proposta e Relatorio*" of that empire for the years 1852-'3, and 1853-'4, the quantities of cotton exported to Spain were as follows :

1852-'53 - - -	2,291,578
1853-'54 - - -	2,351,279
Average, (2 years)	2,321,428

Spain, according to the "*Cuadro General*" of that kingdom for 1849, imported that year, from countries of production, 26,136,881 pounds of cotton; of which quantity the United States supplied 21,669,441 pounds, Cuba 3,371,830 pounds, Brazil 832,604 pounds, Porto Rico 370,881 pounds, and Venezuela 21,316 pounds.

## VI.

*Statement showing the quantities of cotton exported by Great Britain to all countries, respectively, and the countries whence imported, for a period of five years, from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive.\**

Years.	Exported to all countries.	Of which was imported from—				
		United States.	Brazil.	Egypt.	East Indies.	Elsewhere.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1851	111,980,400	66,921,344	1,888,880	211,008	42,959,168	.....
1852	111,875,456	69,217,120	3,619,840	124,656	38,864,672	49,168
1853	148,569,680	82,701,472	4,786,768	948,416	60,082,064	50,960
1854	125,554,800	55,101,200	1,438,192	369,600	68,645,808	.....
1855†	102,932,480	48,467,216	714,448	363,216	53,387,600	.....
Annual average.	120,182,563	64,481,670	2,489,625	403,379	52,791,862	.....

\* Compiled from the monthly "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," presented to the British Parliament, the only authority at hand from which the countries whence the cotton exported was imported could be ascertained. Results gathered from these monthly accounts sometimes vary from those given in the "Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," from which latter document was made up the table that follows.

† Ten months, in part, from January 6 to October 31.

Countries to which exported.	Pounds of cotton exported from Great Britain in the years—				Annual average.
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	
Russia .....	35,185,472	45,605,840	48,937,392	208,544	32,484,312
Sweden .....	2,434,656	3,591,840	4,414,368	5,866,560	4,076,556
Prussia .....	1,576,064	674,240	1,143,296	23,444,624	6,709,556
Hanse Towns .....	27,473,040	22,472,016	33,417,440	36,055,264	29,854,440
Holland .....	22,119,104	15,834,224	28,676,592	26,934,544	23,391,116
Belgium .....	12,856,480	12,657,680	18,466,672	14,040,768	14,505,400
France .....	1,365,504	2,225,440	2,403,968	2,759,232	2,188,536
Sardinia .....	2,742,320	2,238,208	3,860,864	3,821,328	3,165,680
Austria .....	1,366,064	1,957,088	3,830,288	4,811,856	2,991,324
Other countries .....	2,647,120	2,324,560	3,418,800	5,383,392	3,443,468
Total .....	109,765,824	109,581,136	148,569,680	123,326,112	122,810,668

NOTE.—No data for the year 1855.

## VII.

*Tabular comparative statement showing the quantities and declared values of cotton manufactures and yarns exported from Great Britain and from the United States, respectively, to all countries, for a period of five years, from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive.\**

Years.	GREAT BRITAIN.				UNITED STATES.			
	Manufactures.		Yarns.		Manufactures.		Yarns.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	<i>Yards.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>					
1851..	1,543,161,789	\$110,246,010	143,966,106	\$33,246,010	No data.	\$7,203,945	No data.	\$37,260
1852..	1,524,256,914	108,242,290	145,478,302	33,273,275	Do....	7,637,433	... do....	34,718
1853..	1,594,592,659	119,509,700	147,539,302	34,478,265	Do....	8,746,300	... do....	22,594
1854..	1,692,977,476	116,884,300	147,128,498	33,456,935	Do....	5,486,201	... do....	49,315
1855†.	1,551,780,256	104,492,740	131,278,169	28,645,455	Do....	5,857,181	... do....	None.

\* Made up from British and United States official documents, respectively; the commercial year of the former ending December 31, and of the latter June 30.

† Ten months, in part, from January 6 to October 31.

## VIII.

## GENERAL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE COTTON TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual average importation of cotton from all countries into England, the last five years, has been 838,335,984 pounds, of which amounts, according to British authorities, 661,529,220 pounds, or more than three-fourths, were from the United States. The annual average exportation to the continent and elsewhere has been 122,810,688 pounds, or about one-sixth of the total quantity imported, leaving 715,525,296 pounds for the annual average consumption. About one-sixth of the whole amount imported was from British possessions.

In 1781 Great Britain commenced the re-exportation of cotton to the continent and elsewhere. In 1815 the quantity thus re-exported had risen from the annual average of one million pounds to that of six million pounds. In 1853 the aggregate amount exported exceeded 148,500,000 pounds, of which nearly 83,000,000 pounds were derived from the United States, and more than 60,000,000 pounds from the East Indies. The quantity of American cotton re-exported by Great Britain to the different markets of Europe, when compared with the quantities imported, is much less than of that imported from other countries—a fact which suggests the superiority of the American article, and its better adaptation to purposes of fabril industry. For example, about one-tenth of the cotton imported from the United

States is re-exported, against nearly one-half of that imported from the East Indies. A comparison between American and East Indian cotton shows a difference of 100 per cent. in favor of the former; the cotton of the East Indies containing 25 per cent of waste, while that of the United States contains only  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The fibre, also, of the latter excels that of the former.

In 1788 the efforts of the East India Company commenced for the promotion of the growth of cotton, and for the improvement of its quality, in British India; and the first exportation of the article to England was made the same year. In 1814 the exportation amounted to 4,000,000 pounds; it now averages 165,000,000 pounds per annum. An area of about 8,000 square miles is said to be devoted to the culture.

Liverpool is the great mart of the cotton trade of Great Britain and of Europe generally. Thus, while the total imports of that article into the United Kingdom, according to British authorities, in 1852, amounted to 2,357,338 bales, the quantity, at this port reached 2,205,738 bales. About six-sevenths of the cotton received at Liverpool comes from the United States; and of this four-fifths is estimated to be imported for the factories of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Since March, 1845, cotton has been admitted into British ports free of duty. Prior to that period the duty was, of and from British possessions, 8 cents; from other places, 70 cents per 112 pounds.

The number of spindles in operation in England is estimated at more than twenty millions.

The value of cotton supplied by the United States to Great Britain in 1855 was \$57,616,749, being about the average each year the last four.

The quantity of cotton exported from the United States to England in eleven months of the fiscal year 1856 is estimated at 2,755,000 bales.

It appears from "Commerce and Navigation," that the importation of raw cotton from the British West Indies into the United States has increased for some years past, in a ratio quite proportional to the decrease of such importation into Great Britain. Thus, the importations of cotton into the United States and Great Britain, respectively, from the British West Indies, from 1851 to 1855, inclusive, were as follows:

Years.	Into the United States.	Into Great Britain.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1851	29,353	446,529
1852	6,756	703,696
1853	252,892	344,060
1854	159,381	205,072
1855	880,217	No data.

The average price per pound of cotton, from 1851 to 1855, inclusive, in the United States and Great Britain, respectively, is shown as follows:

Years.	Average price per pound.	
	In the United States.	In Great Britain.*
1851	12.11 cents.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.
1852	8.05 "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1853	9.85 "	12 $\frac{4}{7}$ "
1854	9.47 "	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
1855	8.74 "	12 $\frac{1}{5}$ "

\* At Manchester.

The following statement, showing the quantities of cotton imported into Great Britain, and the countries whence imported, from 1840 to 1850, is given to illustrate the statement exhibiting the same facts from 1851 to 1855, already presented (III) in answer to the resolution. The figures are derived from a "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each year from 1840 to 1853, presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of her Majesty," by Mr. Albany W. Fonblanque, superintendent of the statistical department of the Board of Trade:

Years.	Pounds of cotton imported into Great Britain from—						
	United States.	Brazil.	Egypt.	East Indies.	W. Indies.	Elsewhere.	All countries.
1840.....	487,856,504	14,779,171	8,324,937	77,011,839	866,157	3,649,402	592,448,010
1841.....	358,240,964	16,671,848	9,097,180	97,338,153	1,593,197	5,061,513	437,992,855
1842.....	414,080,779	15,222,828	4,489,017	92,972,609	593,603	4,441,250	531,750,086
1843.....	574,738,520	18,675,123	9,674,076	65,709,729	1,260,444	3,135,224	673,193,116
1844.....	517,218,622	21,084,744	12,406,327	88,639,776	1,767,194	5,054,641	646,111,304
1845.....	626,650,412	20,157,633	14,614,699	58,437,426	1,394,447	725,336	721,979,953
1846.....	401,949,393	14,746,321	14,278,447	34,540,143	1,201,857	1,140,113	467,856,274
1847.....	364,599,291	19,966,922	4,814,268	83,934,614	793,933	598,587	474,707,615
1848.....	600,247,488	19,971,378	7,231,861	84,101,961	640,437	827,036	713,020,161
1849.....	634,504,050	30,738,133	17,369,843	70,838,515	944,307	1,074,164	755,469,012
1850.....	493,153,112	30,299,932	18,931,414	118,872,742	228,913	2,090,693	663,576,861

The following table will show the quantities of cotton imported into Great Britain in 1850 and 1851, distinguishing that from foreign countries, and that from the possessions of Great Britain:

*Pounds of cotton imported into Great Britain.*

	In 1850.	In 1851.
From foreign countries:		
United States .....	493,153,112	596,638,962
Brazil .....	30,299,982	19,339,104
Turkey, Syria, and Egypt.....	18,909,748	15,766,325
Other foreign countries.....	1,619,051	2,141,617
Total from foreign countries.....	543,981,893	633,886,008
From British possessions:		
East Indies.....	118,872,742	122,626,976
British West Indies and British Guiana.....	228,913	446,529
Other British possessions.....	493,313	420,236
Total from British possessions.....	119,594,968	123,493,741
Total from foreign countries .....	543,981,893	633,886,008
Total of cotton imported.....	663,576,861	757,379,749

*Tabular comparative statement showing the declared value of cotton manufactures of all kinds and cotton yarns exported from Great Britain from 1840 to 1850, both inclusive.*

Years.	Manufactures.	Yarns.
1840 - - - -	\$87,836,550	\$35,506,540
1841 - - - -	81,162,550	36,334,840
1842 - - - -	69,539,420	38,857,320
1843 - - - -	81,270,000	35,969,855
1844 - - - -	94,083,820	34,942,920
1845 - - - -	95,780,480	34,816,175
1846 - - - -	88,588,890	39,410,240
1847 - - - -	86,876,225	29,789,900
1848 - - - -	83,766,845	29,639,155
1849 - - - -	100,355,230	33,520,445
1850 - - - -	109,368,485	31,918,520

FRANCE.

Cotton constitutes, in value, more than two thirds of the domestic exports of the United States to France. By virtue of the treaty of 1822, it is imported, like all other "articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States," on the same terms, whether in United States or national vessels; but the importation must be direct, and the origin of the article duly authenticated. A ministerial decree of December 17, 1851, enlarges the provision of the treaty relative to the direct voyage, so far as to extend the equality between the



vessels of the two nations when importing cotton, even should the American vessel touch at a British port; but, in that case, the captain is required to exhibit a certificate from the French consul at that port, stating that no commercial transaction there took place.

The French government is directing its efforts to the development and extension of the cotton culture in its colonial province of Algeria. To that end, in December, 1853, an aggregate value of 20,000 francs, in prizes, was offered by the emperor to the most successful cultivator of cotton in that province. The result is announced as most favorable. In December, 1854, the entire sum was divided between three rivals, whose merits were judged equal—two of them being French colonists, and one an Arab—a gold medal to each being also awarded. To the meritorious of the second rank, a silver medal to each was presented.

Next to Great Britain, France is the largest importer of American cotton; and what Liverpool is to the former, Havre is to the latter. At those two points the importations are concentrated, and thence distributed to the different markets of either empire or re-exported to foreign countries. The re-exportations of France are chiefly to Switzerland by railway; after which country, in this trade, come Sardinia and Holland; smaller quantities being sent, also, to Spain, the Zollverein and other countries.

Next to the United States, France derives her supplies of cotton from the Levant; and the third place is held by South America.

These facts are illustrated by the following statements made up from the "*Tableau General du Commerce de la France*," for the years designated: [The quantities are given in kilogrammes, each kilogramme being equal to about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Kilogrammes multiplied by 9 and divided by 4 will give pounds.]

*Tabular comparative statement showing the quantities of cotton imported into France, and the countries whence imported, for a period of three years, from 1852 to 1855, both inclusive.*

Countries whence imported.	Kilogrammes of cotton imported into France in the years—		
	1852.	1853.	1854.
United States .....	76,104,454	79,381,735	77,746,470
Egypt .....	4,382,575	4,831,872	3,601,327
Turkey .....	1,027,837	1,371,239	375,834
England .....	938,907	890,322	1,547,994
Belgium .....	231,074	603,449	375,350
Brazil .....	413,563	280,813	127,912
Peru .....	158,716	233,838	239,688
Venezuela .....	315,953	169,686	68,064
Hayti .....	75,697	104,510	77,165
East Indies .....	47,955	6,674	188,649
Elsewhere .....	393,091	191,029	206,569
Aggregate .....	83,989,822	88,065,167	84,555,022

*Tabular comparative statement, showing the quantities of cotton exported by France to all countries, respectively, for a period of three years, from 1852 to 1854, both inclusive. (The quantities are given in kilogrammes, as in the preceding table.)*

Countries to which exported.	Kilogrammes of cotton exported from France in the years—		
	1852.	1853.	1854.
Switzerland .....	7,029,667	7,029,099	6,657,000
Netherlands .....	1,709,004	857,982	688,308
Sardinia .....	1,554,395	661,924	492,372
Zollverein .....	193,408	158,637	388,972
Hanse Towns .....	110,554	182,581	19,304
Austria .....	17,585	138,636	103,885
England .....	1,149,966	319,820	77,000
Belgium .....	75,711	123,061	63,704
Spain .....	213,863	51,179	53,885
Tuscany .....	48,915	18,438	1,700
Elsewhere .....	74,018	30,483	6,490
Aggregate .....	12,177,086	9,571,840	8,552,558

*Comparative tabular statement showing the quantities of cotton consumed in France, and the countries whence imported, for a period of three years, from 1852 to 1854, both inclusive:*

Countries whence imported.	Kilogrammes of cotton consumed in France in the years—		
	1852.	1853.	1854.
United States .....	66,740,104	70,220,752	67,452,366
Egypt .....	2,754,662	2,401,497	2,318,065
Turkey .....	979,313	744,331	571,511
England .....	3,966	8,442	170,664
Belgium .....	231,074	561,066	395,176
Brazil .....	432,899	265,450	105,800
Peru .....	144,134	219,077	254,414
Venezuela .....	206,538	161,502	55,288
Hayti .....	47,860	70,530	57,290
East Indies .....	296,953	263,374	71,517
Elsewhere .....	231,448	175,237	141,131
Aggregate .....	72,068,951	75,091,258	71,593,985

*Tabular comparative statement showing the quantities of cotton which passed in transit through France, with the countries whence it came and whither it went, respectively, distinguishing the quantities to and from each, for the period of three years, from 1852 to 1854, both inclusive.*

Years.	Countries whence.	Quantities.	Countries whither.	Quantities.
		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>
1852.....	United States ....	5,060,457	Switzerland.....	7,027,627
	England .....	1,255,630	Sardinia .....	364,315
	Egypt .....	1,025,128	Zollverein .....	196,979
	Elsewhere .....	266,319	Elsewhere .....	18,613
	Aggregate .....	7,607,534	Aggregate .....	7,607,534
1853.....	United States ....	4,800,328	Switzerland.....	7,006,914
	England .....	761,193	Sardinia .....	197,115
	Egypt .....	1,822,372	Zollverein .....	192,779
	Elsewhere .....	92,178	Belgium .....	79,263
	Aggregate .....	7,476,071	Aggregate .....	7,476,071
1854.....	United States ....	4,623,826	Switzerland.....	6,601,925
	England .....	1,402,372	Sardinia .....	265,380
	Egypt .....	884,750	Zollverein .....	373,557
	Elsewhere .....	386,693	Elsewhere .....	56,779
	Aggregate .....	7,297,641	Aggregate .....	7,297,641

### SPAIN.

This kingdom takes from the United States about four-fifths of all her cotton, the quantity during the last five years reaching an average of thirty-four million pounds per annum, and showing an increase on the five years immediately preceding. Next to the United States, Spain imports cotton from Brazil, while her West India possessions hold a third rank in the trade.

### HANSE TOWNS.

The states of Germany are supplied with the cotton consumed in their factories chiefly through the Hanseatic cities, Hamburg, and Bremen. Bremen sent to the Zollverein, in 1853, cotton imported direct from the United States to the value of \$984,772 14; and to Austria to the value of \$156,153 21. The factories of Prussia and Saxony are numerous, and import, not only the raw material from these cities, but also large quantities of yarns. The number of spindles in operation in the states composing the Zollverein is estimated at upwards of 1,000,000. This is, doubtless, an under estimate, as the

industrial enterprise of the Zollverein has made rapid progress since the date of the official document from which these figures are derived. The export of cotton tissues from the Zollverein, in 1853, amounted in value to \$2,394,497 34, of which amount \$2,075,299 68 in value came from the factories of Saxony.

The Hanse Towns, from geographical position, are, and must always continue to be, the great marts from which raw material of all descriptions will be supplied to the states of the Germanic commercial union. Hence, exports of American cotton and tobacco to these points are heavy, and constantly increasing. These commercial cities receive their supplies of raw cotton, not only from the United States, in direct trade, as well as from Brazil and other countries of South America, but also in the indirect trade from English ports and other *entrepôts* of Europe. In 1855, the Zollverein sent through the Hanse ports to the United States cotton fabrics to the value of more than a million and a half of dollars, in return for the raw material.

### BELGIUM.

Most of the cotton imported into Belgium is from the United States, and is consumed by her own factories at Ghent, Liege, Antwerp, Malines, (Mechlin,) &c., &c., which are said to employ a capital of twelve millions dollars, and more than 122,000 operatives, and to turn out an annual value of seventeen millions dollars in fabrics, which are in high repute.

The "*Tableau Général*" of Belgium for 1854 gives the importation of cotton into that kingdom as follows:

Statement exhibiting the quantities of cotton imported into Belgium in 1854, in pounds:

From United States	-	-	-	-	-	15,329,266
From England	-	-	-	-	-	14,208,765
From Holland	-	-	-	-	-	2,733,250
From France	-	-	-	-	-	368,516
From Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	-	79,668
From Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	73,065
From Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	19,991
From other countries	-	-	-	-	-	30,594
Total	-	-	-	-	-	32,833,114

Of the above total, 25,783,292 pounds was consumed and 7,049,822 pounds exported.

The quantity imported by land and rivers was 3,104,851 pounds, by sea 29,729,263 pounds.

Of the quantity exported, 6,959,965 pounds was by land and rivers, and 89,858 pounds by sea—

Prussia receiving (by land and rivers)	-	-	-	5,628,186
France	"	"	"	842,881
Holland	"	"	"	488,898
And all other countries receiving (by sea)	-	-	-	134,118

Total by land and rivers and by sea	-	-	-	<u>7,094,083*</u>
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The cotton thus exported was imported as follows:

					<i>Pounds.</i>
From United States	-	-	-	-	5,529,537
From England	-	-	-	-	1,488,582
From Holland	-	-	-	-	70,965
From France	-	-	-	-	4,999
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>7,094,083</u>

The average annual amount of duties derived by Belgium from cotton for the five years, ending with 1854, was upwards of \$40,000, and, in the latter year, it ranked the thirteenth among articles imported, in this regard. The duty under the law of January 31, 1852, was 1 franc 70 centimes per 220 pounds. By the law of April 12, 1854, cotton became free.

In 1854 Belgium exported cotton fabrics in value as follows:

Value of total exports of cotton fabrics	-	-	-	\$4,701,572
Value of total exports of Belgian manufacture	-	-	-	2,632,586
Value of total foreign manufactures re-exported	-	-	-	<u>2,068,986</u>

### SARDINIA.

Sardinia imports, on an average, some four or five millions pounds of cotton each year from England and France, and about the same quantity from the United States; although, in 1855, the importation from the latter country suddenly rose from 1,645,372 pounds the preceding year to 14,777,765 pounds! There seems no sufficient reason why American vessels should not convey the whole quantity required by Sardinia directly to Genoa, as well as for English or French vessels to carry thither a portion of American cargoes landed at Liverpool or Havre. A similar remark is applicable to the other ports of Italy, and to those of Austria on the Adriatic; and the enterprise of establishing lines of ocean steamers between ports of the United States and those of the Mediterranean will, if successful, tend greatly to encourage if not to secure such direct importation.

\* This is an excess of 44,260 pounds over the amount given above as exported, that quantity having been entered for consumption but subsequently withdrawn.

## SWITZERLAND.

Four-fifths of all the cotton consumed by the factories of Switzerland is estimated to be imported at Havre, whence it passes through France by railway, being burdened with heavy charges in the transit. In 1833, the quantity thus received amounted to nearly 6,000,000 pounds. In 1843, it had reached nearly 17,000,000 pounds. The entire receipt of cotton in 1843 was 22,000,000 pounds. In 1851, it amounted to 27,035,725 pounds, of which 13,729,320 pounds were from the United States. In 1852, Switzerland received through France 15,816,775 pounds; in 1853, 15,815,473 pounds, and in 1854, 14,978,257 pounds, according to the "*Tableau General*" of France for those years.

Imports from the United States into Switzerland are made, for the most part, through the customs frontiers of Berne, Basle, Soleure, and Argovie, bordering on France and the southern part of Germany.

A severe restriction on the importation of cotton, and also of tobacco to Switzerland, as well as on the reception by the United States of Swiss wares and manufactures in return, is the vexatious and expensive transitage, especially through France. The oppression of this system may be inferred from the fact that the annual average aggregate value of merchandize on which transit tolls are paid, proceeding from Switzerland, is (1853) nearly thirty millions dollars; and the value of that proceeding to that republic more than half as much.

Switzerland sent, in transitu to France, cotton tissues to the value of nearly three millions dollars in 1852; and to the value of nearly four millions in 1853. By the French tariff, such fabrics are excluded from France for consumption. Since 1845, Switzerland is stated, officially, to have quite superseded in the markets of Germany and Austria the yarns of Great Britain. In 1830, that republic had in operation 400,000 spindles; in 1840, 750,000, and in 1850, 950,000; the number having more than doubled in twenty years.

According to Swiss official custom-house reports, that republic received cotton from the United States as follows, the years specified—

								Pounds.
1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,942,740
1851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,729,320
1852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,065,200
1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,441,830

In return, cotton stuffs, as follows, were sent to the United States:

1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,226,300
1851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,509,660
1852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,077,920
1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,265,150

In 1855 Switzerland returned to the United States, in exchange for raw cotton, the same article manufactured, to the value of \$212,700.



## RUSSIA.

Before the breaking out of the late war, the manufacture of cotton in the Russian empire was progressing with extraordinary activity. The number of spindles exceeded 350,000, producing, annually, upwards of 10,800,000 pounds of cotton yarns. The barter trade with the Chinese, at Kiachta, stimulates this branch of manufacture in Russia, as the article of cotton velvets constitutes the leading staple of exchange, at that point, for the teas and other merchandise of China. In former years this article was supplied almost exclusively by Great Britain; but the Chinese prefer the Russian manufacture, and hence the steady progress of that branch of industry. Thus the annually increasing importations of the raw material, and consequent diminution in the quantities of cotton yarns imported is accounted for. Were raw cotton admitted, as in England, free of duty, the United States would, most probably, supply, in the direct trade, the whole quantity consumed in that empire. As it is, the commercial reforms in Russia, already announced officially, and now in progress, comprehending, as they do, the establishment of American houses at St. Petersburg, must necessarily tend to that result.

There are, at present, in Russia, or there were, previously to the war, 495 cotton factories, employing 112,427 operatives, and producing, annually, 40,907,736 pounds of yarns, and corresponding amounts of textiles.

## SWEDEN.

The importation of cotton in 1851, according to Swedish official authorities, amounted to 7,989,428 pounds, against 1,832,431 pounds in 1841, and 794,434 pounds in 1831. In 1843 these authorities show an importation of 2,600,000 pounds, against 9,888,572 pounds in 1853; which latter amount exceeded that of the importation of 1852 by 1,247,041 pounds, and that of 1850 by more than 5,200,000 pounds, being the largest of any preceding year. In 1848 the amount was 8,074,020 pounds.

The value of cotton manufactures exported from Sweden in 1850 was \$46,000, against \$7,500, only, in 1851.

## PORTUGAL.

This kingdom imported 1,911,451 pounds of cotton in 1855, of which quantity 144,006 pounds were exported from the United States, and the residue from Brazil. In 1853-'54, according to Brazilian official reports, Portugal received thence 2,673,766 pounds of cotton. Her imports of yarn in 1855 were 1,213,157 pounds, valued at \$171,-817 07, and paying an aggregate of duties of \$61,142 84.

## BRAZIL.

The exportation of cotton from Brazil in 1843-'44 and 1853-'54 are stated, by Brazilian official authorities, as follows :

1853-'54	-	-	-	-	28,420,320 pounds.
1843-'44	-	-	-	-	26,056,160 "

Increase in ten years	-	-	-	-	2,364,160 "
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In 1852-'53, the exportation amounted to 31,933,050 pounds, of which quantity Great Britain received 26,881,201 pounds, Spain 2,291,578 pounds, Portugal 1,896,286 pounds, and France 889,048 pounds.

Of the total exportations in 1853-'54, Great Britain received 22,575,122 pounds, Spain 2,351,279 pounds, Portugal 2,673,766 pounds, and France 543,611 pounds.

There are insuperable drawbacks to the extension of the cotton culture in Brazil, among which may be reckoned the ravages of insects, the peculiarities of the climate, and the expense and difficulties attendant upon its transmission from the interior to the coast. It has long since been ascertained in Brazil that the cotton plant will not flourish near to the sea, and the plantations have, in consequence, receded further inland as well to avoid this difficulty as to seek new and fresh lands. Pernambuco is the principal cotton growing province of Brazil. The exports from that province were, according to Brazilian authorities, in—

1828	-	-	-	70,785 bales, (of 160 pounds each.)
1830	-	-	-	61,151 "
1835	-	-	-	52,142 "
1840	-	-	-	35,849 "
1842	-	-	-	21,357 "
1845	-	-	-	26,562 "

## EGYPT.

The cotton culture in Egypt commenced in 1818. The comparative tabular statement subjoined, derived from Egyptian sources, showing the quantities exported at the port of Alexandria, and the countries to which exported, respectively, for a period of three years, from 1853 to 1855, both inclusive, would indicate an increase in the culture by no means rapid in successive years :

Years.	Pounds of cotton exported to—				
	Great Britain.	France.	Austria.	Elsewhere.	All countries.
1853.....	26,439,900	10,726,500	6,321,000	397,800	43,885,200
1854.....	24,938,700	7,454,100	10,165,200	988,500	43,546,500
1855.....	33,980,100	9,451,200	12,774,900	668,100	56,874,300
Aggregate....	85,358,700	27,631,800	29,261,100	2,054,400	144,306,000
Average.....	28,452,900	9,210,600	9,753,700	684,800	48,102,000

If to the aggregate exported be added from five to six million pounds worked up in the country, a liberal estimate of the annual amount of the cotton crops of Egypt will have been made. The factories established by Mehemet Ali are, it is stated, going rapidly to ruin. The cotton goods manufactured are coarse "caftas," or soldiers "nizam" uniform. Much cotton is used, also, in making up divans, the usual furniture in Egypt. The Egyptian bale is estimated at Alexandria at 300 pounds. The United States consul general at that port, in a dispatch dated the 1st instant, from which are derived the above facts, says: "The new crop is now coming in, and is supposed to be a little above the average."

#### CAPACITY OF THE COTTON BALE.

The commercial standard of quantity in the cotton trade is generally the bale. The weight of the bale, however, is by no means uniform. Indeed, scarcely any weight, measure, or standard of capacity may be considered less so. It varies, from different causes, in different countries, and in different sections of the same country, at different periods and according to the differing kinds or qualities of the article. Improvements in pressing and packing, to diminish expense in bagging and freight, tend constantly to augment the weight of the bale. Thus, in 1790, the United States bale was computed at only 200 pounds. In 1824 the average weight of bales imported into Liverpool was 266 pounds; but, increasing constantly, twelve years later the average was 319 pounds. McCulloch, however, in 1832, considered 300 to 310 pounds a fair average; and Burns 310. At the same time, the upland cotton bale was estimated at 320 pounds, and the Sea island at 280 pounds. According to Pitkins, the Egyptian bale weighed at one time but 90 pounds, though it now weighs more than three times as many. At the same period the Brazilian bale contained 180 pounds, though it now contains but 160 pounds, while the West Indian bale weighed 350 pounds, and the Columbian bale 101 pounds, or the Spanish quintal. According to Burns, the United States bale at Liverpool averaged 345 pounds; the Brazilian 180 pounds; the Egyptian 220 pounds; the West Indian 300 pounds, and the East Indian 330 pounds. At the Lowell factories, in 1831, according to Pitkins, the bale averaged 361 pounds. In 1836 the bale of the Atlantic cotton States was estimated at 300 and 325 pounds, and that of the Gulf States at 400 and 450 pounds. In Liverpool, at the same time, the estimate for the bale of upland or short staple cotton was 321 pounds; for Orleans and Alabama 402 pounds; for Sea island 322 pounds; for Brazil 173 pounds; for Egyptian 218 pounds; for East Indian 360 pounds, and for West Indian 230 pounds; while, according to Burns, bales imported into France were computed at only 200 pounds each. Waterston's "Manual of Commerce," a reliable British publication, (1855,) gives the Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, and West Indian bale at 300 to 310 pounds; that of New Orleans and Alabama at 400 to 500 pounds; East Indies at 320 to 360 pounds; Brazil at 160 to 200 pounds; Egypt at 180 to 280 pounds. Alexander's "Universal Dic-

tionary of Weights and Measures" gives the bale of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi at 500 pounds; that of Georgia at 375 pounds, and that of South Carolina at 362 pounds. At Rio de Janeiro the Brazil bale is estimated at 160 pounds.

Prior to 1855, the United States "Commerce and Navigation" gave exports of cotton in pounds only. They are now given in bales as well as in pounds, the aggregate amount the year ending June 30, 1855, being 2,303,403 bales, or 1,008,424,601 pounds; the bale, accordingly, averaging about 438 pounds. Some bales, however, are evidently much heavier and some much lighter than this. For example, the 210,113,809 pounds of cotton exported to France give 446 pounds to each of the 470,293 bales; and the 955,114 pounds exported to Austria give 492 pounds to each of the 1,939 bales; while the 7,527,079 pounds exported to Mexico give only 290 pounds to each of the 25,917 bales in which they were contained.

The relative average weights and cubical contents of bales of cotton imported into Liverpool in 1852 are thus given:

Description of bales.	Average weight in pounds.	Contents in cubic feet.
Mobile - - - -	504	33
New Orleans - - -	455	32
Upland - - - -	390	27
Sea Island - - -	333	35
East Indian - - -	383	15
Egyptian - - - -	245	27
West Indian - - -	212	25
Brazilian - - - -	182	17

These figures show not only the great variety of bales that enter Liverpool, but that the most eligible form of bale is that of the East Indies—double the weight being packed within the same compass as in any other description of bale.

In the great cotton marts of Liverpool and Havre, as in those of New Orleans and Mobile, the article is almost invariably treated of by merchants, brokers, and commercial men, by the bale. Thus, a report on the trade of Liverpool gives the imports of cotton into Great Britain, in 1852, at 2,357,338 bales. The aggregate of cotton imported that year is given in the official report by the Board of Trade, at 929,782,448 pounds; the bales averaging, accordingly, 395 pounds each.

The annual commercial "*Revue*," of Havre, gives the number of bales of cotton imported into France, the same year (1852) at 462,300 in round numbers. The "*Tableau General*" gives the imports at 188,917,099 pounds; the bales averaging, accordingly, about 409 pounds each.

The following table compiled from the Havre commercial "*Revue*," (1855,) referred to, shows the quantities of cotton, in bales, imported

into France, and the countries whence imported, for a period of five years, from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive :

Years.	Bales of cotton imported into France from—				
	United States.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Elsewhere.	All countries.
1851	295,400	7,700	18,500	38,000	359,600
1852	392,700	6,000	36,700	26,900	462,300
1853	389,000	2,800	33,000	29,200	454,000
1854	403,300	2,000	21,400	16,300	470,000
1855	418,600	2,500	30,700	11,800	463,000

Estimating the bale at 400 pounds, we have the following statement, some of the figures of which, contrasted with those derived from official sources in the statement already given, (III,) present striking discrepancies.

*Tabular comparative statement showing the quantities of cotton, in round numbers, imported into France, and the countries whence imported, for a period of five years, from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive, the bale being estimated at 400 pounds.*

Years.	Pounds of cotton imported into France from—				
	United States.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Elsewhere.	All countries.
1851.....	118,160,000	3,080,000	7,400,000	15,200,000	143,840,000
1852.....	157,080,000	2,400,000	14,680,000	10,760,000	104,920,000
1853.....	155,600,000	1,120,000	13,200,000	11,680,000	181,600,000
1854.....	172,120,000	800,000	8,560,000	6,520,000	188,000,000
1855.....	167,440,000	1,000,000	12,280,000	4,720,000	185,440,000
Aggregate..	770,400,000	8,400,000	56,120,000	48,880,000	803,800,000
Average....	154,080,000	1,680,000	11,224,000	9,776,000	160,760,000

NOTE.—Marked discrepancies are perceived in statements of the same statistical facts, for the same periods, derived from official data of different countries. Although some such discrepancies may be rather apparent than real, and attributable to variations in the terminations of commercial years, while for others various causes, more or less satisfactory, may be assigned, it still remains a vain task to attempt the entire reconciliation of these statistical conflicts.

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